













ENGLISH PAGES OF THE DIARIO DE LA MARINA

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A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

Our esteemed contemporary The Havana Daily Telegraph said yesterday in answer to our assertion that the Cuban Republic has not ceased to exist and that Governor Magoon is Cuba's executive and not a mere representative in the island of the Washington administration:

"We cannot contradict the assertion that Governor Magoon does not consult Washington more frequently than President Amador of Panama, because we do not know how often President Amador does so, but it is quite certain that Governor Magoon is, in a way, an American official, and that Cuba is being governed not by a Cuba executive but by the Washington administration. Surely our contemporary cannot have forgotten that Governor Magoon awaited the order from Washington to buy the church property, or that in Washington and not Havana were drawn up the different plans for the increase and reorganization of the armed forces of Cuba."

The two instances mentioned by The Telegraph do not really contradict our statement for both were questions in which the United States government had some more or less direct responsibility.

The Church deal was the necessary consequence of a contract signed by the American military governor of Cuba, during the first intervention, and the Pope's attorney in the island.

In a matter of such gravity having a direct interest for the United States Government, nothing more natural than to leave the final decision to Cuba's protecting power. Any other Cuban executive—whether Palma or Zayas or Gomez,—would have taken that step if wisely advised.

As to our esteemed contemporary's declaration that in Washington and not in Havana were drawn up the

different plans for the increase and reorganization of the armed forces of Cuba, let us say that we have repeatedly read the statement that all the plans submitted were originated here, from General Rodriguez's to the one presented to Executive Magoon by the liberals and sent to Washington for consultation.

But it is very logical also that when the question of the armed forces of the republic is discussed, the Washington administration be consulted, for the United States government is in the end responsible by the provisions of the Platt amendment and the Constitution of Cuba, for the preservation of public order here and the fulfillment of the obligations set forth in the Treaty of Paris.

No President of the Cuban republic,—we repeat,—could have failed to hear what Washington would have to say on the matter before carrying out any vast plan for reorganization of armed forces. The President of the Republic of Panamá,—let us remind him once more, for his position is very similar to Cuba's executive,—would have presented all his plans also to the consideration of the American government.

What we meant to say is that Cuba, being under the provisional administration of the United States, is nevertheless the Republic of Cuba as much as it was before, Governor Magoon being Cuba's executive as much as Señor Palma.

This point of view was learnedly explained not long ago by a corporation of celebrated American lawyers and published in the American and Cuban newspapers.

The present situation is constitutional, and this fact cannot be denied. What is then, within the Cuban Constitution, the Provisional Government? It cannot be other than the very government established here by provision of the Platt Amendment adequate to the maintenance of public order

and the guarantee of property and life. That this provisional government is going to be followed by another elected by the people of Cuba, and that the new government must offer also the same guarantees of stability, does not deprive the present situation of its constitutional character.

MANZANILLO

The residents of Manzanillo complain of the bad sanitary conditions prevailing in their city and they were about to make a public demonstration in order to ask the ayuntamiento to bestow more care on the street cleaning, when their Mayor died.

The demonstration was suspended, but they now ask the DIARIO DE LA MARINA to intercede in their favor with the Provisional Governor.

In view of the decree nationalizing the sanitation of the Cuban cities, we are sure that the residents of Manzanillo will be promptly satisfied in their just desires.

FIRST EVENING PAPER

The Daily Telegraph appeared yesterday as an evening paper. The sheet was newsy and gave indication of fulfilling its editorial promise to furnish the business man with a record of the day's events at an hour when he has leisure to peruse it. The Telegraph announces that hereafter the business management will be in charge of Mr. George M. Bradt, and this, too, augurs well, since Mr. Bradt has efficiently proven his energy and ability in newspaper management.

MOROCCO BY WIRELESS

Wireless telegraphic communication has been opened between the Eiffel Tower in Paris and General Drude's headquarters in Casablanca. The station on the Eiffel Tower belongs to the military authorities and is under the direction of Captain Ferrer. It has been regularly at work for the last two years. It is stated that the working of the station is most satisfactory.—New York Herald, Paris edition.

THREE BAGS OF RICE CAUSE A COMMOTION

Discrepancy Between Captain's Records and Consignees' Claims Occasions Criticism.

TREASURY WILL SURVIVE

Endeavour to Locate Missing Bags Continues.—Merely a Misunderstanding.

"I have been informed," said Major J. D. Terrill, advisor to the Treasury Department, to a representative of the DIARIO'S English Pages, yesterday, "that a crisis is rapidly approaching, and that the total dissolution of the status quo is imminent, yet, having survived a number of similar catastrophes previous to this one, I anticipate a return to normal conditions, just as soon as we can locate three bags of rice, the mislaying of which has caused the commotion."

Major Terrill then proceeded to explain in very few words the incident which has occasioned a disturbance, more or less extensive (mainly less) among commercial interests in Havana.

It seems that a vessel en route to Cuba which had aboard certain merchandise consigned to Havana, met a storm en route and put into the port of Coruña, where the local sanitary authorities compelled the officers to leave over board certain bags of rice to the number of 1800 and more because they were soaked through and rotting. The captain complied with the order, due formality being observed as far as possible. The vessel then continued on her way.

Arrived at Havana, there were of course lacking from the ship's cargo those bags of rice which had fed the fishes, some of which belonged to Havana merchants. In the course of the regular procedure in such cases however the consignees made certain deposits in connection with the rice, expecting to receive the money back as soon as it was officially explained why the rice appeared in the ship's records, and other papers, but not in the cargo.

Everything moved along as in customary in cases of this sort, which are far from unusual. At this juncture the treasury department asked that the numbers and marks the missing bags bore be stated on the records of the case. The reply was that the bags thrown overboard had been so water soaked and damaged that the marks and numbers on them were obliterated. This reply was accepted as satisfactory.

But it now appeared that the captain's record shows he threw over 113 bags of rice, whereas the consignees are claiming a refund on 116 bags.

The treasury department undertook to locate the three bags concerned in the discrepancy, and until they are located, the refunding of the deposits is delayed. These are the facts.

Meanwhile, a hue and cry arose and some newspaper complaint followed. It did not deter the treasury department from continuing the search for the three bags in question. The vessel concerned carried more rice than was thrown overboard and not all of it was consigned to Havana. It is anticipated that when returns are in and complete accounts of the whole matter are on hand, the matter of the three bags will be satisfactorily explained and meanwhile the treasury department even the provisional government to say nothing of the Washington administration, will wobble along as best they may, and it is intimated that the "commerce of the country" will not refrain from selling tassaio and sweet potatoes as heretofore, despite the fact that three bags of rice are as yet unaccounted for and a refund of certain monies delayed on that account.

BANQUET ENDS THE OPENING EXERCISES

Managers of National Bank Dine Together. Spirit of Institution Indicated in Toasts.

The National Bank of Cuba last night tendered a banquet to its managers and the occasion was a notable one in every sense of the word. It was the first annual dinner given by the bank to its managers, and took place at the Hotel Miramar.

Mr. Edmund G. Vaughan, the president of the bank, presided over the banquet board and Mr. Roland R. Conklin was the toastmaster. There were appropriate toasts as follows:

"The Branch Offices of the Bank—Their Relation to Their Parent," F. P. Machado, "Twenty-five Millions Deposits—How Can We Best Secure Them," by W. A. Merchant; "The Government of Cuba—How We Can Best Serve it," by Ernesto Fontes Sterling; "The System—The oil that makes the machine run smoothly," by W. A. M. Vaughan; "Harmony and Co-operation, or kindly and helpful relations between the bank's employes," by H. Olavarría; "Loyalty

—What it means to the bank," by S. F. Yawger.

Those present were the following: J. E. Bandini, acting counsel; E. Bellini, head of collection department; A. A. Brown, chief accountant; Agapito Cagigas, alternate director; Roland R. Conklin, member of the executive committee; Ernest Font Sterling, supervisor of loans and credits; Gerardo Forrest, head of government department; T. Francke, manager of Galiano Street branch; A. F. Galán, head of credit department; Pedro Gomez Mena, vice-president; Jose Lopez Rodriguez, alternate director; 2. Lopez, manager Santa Clara branch; F. P. Machado, manager Sagua la Grande branch; F. Mayoz, head of cash department; W. A. Merchant, vice-president; J. T. Monahan, manager Cuatro Caminos branch; S. C. Murray, manager Camagüey branch; Vidal Morales, alternate director; H. C. Niese, assistant cashier; H. Olavarría, cashier; F. Salazar, manager of Santiago de Cuba branch; Carlos Sanz, acting manager of Cienfuegos branch; F. Sonderhof, manager foreign exchange department; R. Alber to Segrera, manager of Manzanillo branch; Francisco Seigle, inspector of branches; C. M. Sotolongo, manager Cardenas branch; Edmund G. Vaughan, president director and member executive committee; W. A. M. Vaughan, assistant cashier and alternate director; W. T. Woodbridge, manager Pinar del Rio branch; S. F. Yawger, manager Matanzas branch.

STRIKE AT ARTEMISA

There is trouble among the tobacco selectors at Artemisa and yesterday work was suspended pending some agreement between employers and men.

RECORD IN LETTERS

The letters which are written annually in all parts of the world are as numerous as stones on the seashore, and one would have thought as uncountable. A contributor to a French contemporary, however, has managed to arrive at the average number of communications sent through the post in a year by each inhabitant in various countries of Europe, as well as America and New Zealand. According to this calculation, each person in the United Kingdom writes no fewer than seventy-eight letters in the year, a fact which ought to please Mr. Sydney Buxton and the Post Office authorities generally. America comes a good second to ourselves with an average of sixty-seven for every inhabitant. But it is not so easy to understand that the people of New Zealand write more letters

“Flor de A. Fernandez Garcia”

INDEPENDENT cigar factory of universal fame. NEPTUNO 170-172. R. FERNANDEZ & CO. - PROPRIETORS.

Advertisement for Flor de A. Fernandez Garcia cigars, listing various professionals (Dr. R. Guiral, Ramiro Cabrera, Dr. LAGE, Dr. Palacio, Ingeniero español, CLINICA DENTAL, ENSEÑANZAS, MISS MARY MILLS, COLEGIO DE SEÑORITAS, THE BERLITZ SCHOOL, AMARGURA, CIENFUEGOS; ARGUELLES, 103, ENSEÑANZA PRACTICA DE INGLES Y ESPAÑOL) and their services.

